

use old machinery and used equipment, rebuild it and then resell it. It is that kind of material we are talking about.

Mr. MILLER. In other words, the amendment relates to the distribution of these items of used machinery.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MILLER. Not only through private eleemosynary institutions but also through normal channels of trade.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. This is only a study.

Mr. MILLER. I understand that, second, it relates only to used items.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OR ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN BILLS DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore or the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign bills during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1164 and ask that it be made the pending question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from South Carolina will be stated for the information of the Senate.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the amendment will be printed in the Record at this point.

The amendment (No. 1164) submitted by Mr. THURMOND, is as follows:

TITLE V—NONDISCRIMINATION IN UNITED STATES ASSISTED COUNTRIES AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 501. No person in any recipient country shall, on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving any form of the United States financial assistance.

SEC. 502. The Agency for International Development and any other department or agency which is empowered, or may in the future be empowered, to extend United States financial assistance to any program or activity in any country, by way of grant, loan, contract, or other, is directed to effectuate the provisions of section 501 with respect to such program or activity by issuing rules, regulations, or orders of general appli-

cability which shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in connection with which the action is taken. No such rule, regulation, or order shall become effective unless and until approved by the President. Compliance with any requirement adopted pursuant to this section may be effected (1) by the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program or activity to any recipient as to whom there has been an express finding on the record of a failure to comply with such requirement, but such termination or refusal shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other recipient, as to whom such a finding has been made and shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found, or (2) by any other means authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That no such action shall be taken until the department or agency concerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the failure to comply with the requirement and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means. In the case of any action terminating, or refusing to grant or continue, assistance because of failure to comply with a requirement imposed pursuant to this section, the head of the department or agency shall file with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action. No such action shall become effective until thirty days have elapsed after the filing of such report.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as I understand, this amendment is now the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The pending business is the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina, amendment No. 1164.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NONVOTER

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in the coming months, more than 100 million Americans will be asked to cast their ballots for the future leaders of this Nation. These elections will determine the future policies and development of our country. I find it particularly distressing that a nation which has sacrificed thousands of its men to preserve the democratic system can bring only 64 percent of its voters to the polls.

The right to vote is denied to three-quarters of the world's adults. It is not only a privilege but also an obligation upon which rests the future direction of this country at home and abroad. I am hopeful that 1964 will mark a decided increase in the percentage of Americans who will fulfill this responsibility of citizenship.

I heartily commend the efforts of the American Legion in their present "Get-Out-the-Vote" drive. I ask unanimous consent that the forthright statement of their national commander, Daniel Foley, which is published in the current issue of the American Legion magazine, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION: THE PROBLEM OF THE NONVOTER

(By National Commander Daniel L. Foley)

Beneath the noise and color and excitement of current political campaigning, consider this:

In the next 3 months more than 100 million Americans will be asked to decide with their ballots the future course and leadership of the Nation.

If the 1960 pattern is repeated, more than one-third of the electorate will take no part in the decision.

Recent national elections have produced voter turnouts of 90 percent in Italy, 85 percent in West Germany, and about 80 percent in Great Britain, France, Israel, and the Scandinavian countries. The U.S. score in 1960 was 64 percent, the highest in our history.

A comparable showing in 1964 won't be nearly good enough. To insure a sound base for responsible government at home and strong leadership abroad, we need an overwhelming turnout at the polls on November 3. I urge every American Legionnaire to join now in a sustained drive, through education and persuasion and personal example, to impress upon all our citizens the responsibility to vote.

As a first step, each of us should make certain that our own path to the polls is clear. Responsible exercise of the right to vote requires that we (1) qualify as voters by registering under the laws of our State, (2) size up the issues and candidates in the light of the best information we can get, and (3) vote on election day.

The right to vote, like the other fundamental rights, is not self-perpetuating. To keep it, we must use it—intelligently and faithfully. Either we vote and thereby support our free, representative system; or we fail to vote and thereby weaken the system.

Any American Legionnaire who might be inclined to forego voting on November 3 ought to consider these facts:

Three-fourths of the world's adults today are denied the privilege of expressing their preference at the polls. They live under systems where freedom of choice is outlawed or where educational and economic levels are too low to sustain popular government.

Thousands of young Americans who fought at our sides to preserve the right of suffrage never got a chance to exercise it. They gave their lives before reaching voting age.

Does one vote count? Every vote counts, yours just as much as any other. To believe otherwise is to disbelieve the doctrines which undergird our free society. Your vote counts whether you cast it or not; for when you don't vote, you double the influence of a voter who disagrees with your view of what is good and necessary for the country.

In the 1960 presidential election, a switch of less than 1 percent of the ballots in eight States would have changed the election's result. The 1962 gubernatorial election in Minnesota was decided by a margin of 91 votes out of a million and a quarter cast.

But it isn't a question of voting your choice. Public indifference at the polls breeds government indifference. He who shirks his vote is poorly equipped to protest if those elected shirk theirs thereafter.

A 64-percent sampling of American voters in 1964 doesn't meet America's needs in the 1960's. Nations around the globe, many of them new and groping for a political philosophy, look to the United States for lessons in the functioning of a free society. Rightly or wrongly, they will question an elective process in which four people out of ten do not vote, and only 1 in 10 involves himself in political combat.